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THE ANDHRA PRADESH GAZETTE

PART-I EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 11-C]

HYDERABAD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2010.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

—X—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

(Endowments - I)

THE ANDHRA PRADESH CHARITABLE AND HINDU RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND
ENDOWMENTS TRIBUNAL RULES, 2009.

[G.O. Ms .No. 20, Revenue (Endowments-I), 8th January, 2010.]

PRELIMINARY NOTIFICATION

The following draft of the “The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Tribunal Rules, 2009”, which are proposed to be made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 153 read with sub-section [6] of section 162 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987 (Andhra Pradesh Act 30 of 1987) are hereby published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette for the general information as required under sub-section (1) of section 153 of the said Act.

Notice is hereby given that, the aforesaid rules will be taken into consideration by the Government after the expiry of thirty [30] days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette and that any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect thereto before the expiry of the aforesaid period will be considered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Objections and suggestions should be addressed to the Principal Secretary, Revenue (Endowments-I) Department, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Hyderabad.

RULES**1. SHORT TITLE :-**

(1) These rules may be called as "the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Tribunal Rules, 2009".

(2) They shall apply to all the matters arising out of the affairs of and the properties belonging to or given to or endowed to and situated within and/or out side the State of Andhra Pradesh governed by the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987.

2. DEFINITIONS:-

In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- 1) **"Act"** means the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act, 1987.
- 2) **"Applicant"** means

i) the Assistant Commissioner who submitted a report under section.83 or the representative of Tirumala Turupathi Devasthanam who shall not be less than the rank of the Deputy Executive Officer, who submitted such a report under section 118 read with section 83 of the said Act.

ii) the Deputy Commissioner, in respect of application filed under section 85 or the representative of Tirumala Turupathi Devasthanam, who shall not be less than the rank of Deputy Executive Officer, who filed such a report under section 118 read with section 85 of the Act.

Provided that the concerned institution represented by its executive authority shall be the 2nd applicant in matters relating to sections 83 and 85.

iii) the institution represented by its Executive Authority or a person having interest or any other person in respect of matters under sections 45, 87, 119 and other Sections of the Act.

- 3) **"Chairman"** means the Judicial Officers appointed by the Government not below the remarks of District Judge presiding over the Tribunal.
- 4) **"Endowments Tribunal"** means a Tribunal constituted under Section 162 of the Act.

- 5) **"Member"** means a person who holds or has held a post not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Endowments, appointed as such by the Government.
- 6) **"Report"** means a petition or an application described under rule 6 of these Rules submitted by the Assistant Commissioner or representative of Tirumala Turupathi Devasthanam under section 83 and Deputy Commissioner or representative of Tirumala Turupathi Devasthanam under section 85 of the Act.
- 7) **"Section"** means any section of the Act.
- 8) **"Words and expressions"** used in these rules and not defined, but defined in the Act and the Rules framed there under shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act and the Rules framed there under.

3. SITTING PLACE OF THE TRIBUNAL:

The place of sitting of the Tribunal shall be either at the principal seat at Hyderabad or such other place or places within its jurisdiction in the State of Andhra Pradesh as may be specified by the Chairman from time to time.

4. SITTING HOURS OF THE TRIBUNAL:

The sitting hours of the Tribunal shall ordinarily be from 10.30 A.M to 5.00 P.M with a lunch break from 2.00 to 2.45 PM., from Monday to Friday except on public holidays. The holidays declared by the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh to its subordinate courts are equally applicable to the Tribunal.

5. WORKING HOURS OF THE TRIBUNAL:

(1) The Office of the Tribunal shall, subject to any general or special order made by the Chairman, remain open from 10.00 AM to 5.30 PM., on all working days. The Chairman and the Member may attend to administrative work including dictation of orders on working Saturdays.

(2) The Chairman, in the absence of the Member or the Member in the absence of the Chairman, may record evidence and also dispose of the Interlocutory Applications.

6) Procedure for filing the application:

(1) Any report or application filed under the provisions of the Act shall be type written or printed fairly and legibly on white fullscape folio paper with an outer margin of about two inches wide and an inner margin of about one inch wide and separate sheets shall be stitched together book wise. The type written or printing shall be on one side of the paper only and numbers shall be expressed in figures.

(2) The report or the application shall, as far as practicable, be filled in the form of a plaint as per Code of Civil Procedure and the Rules made thereunder. It shall be headed with a Cause-title, the names and addresses of applicants and the Respondents for service, the provision of law under which the report or the application is filed, a brief statement setting out the case clearly and precisely in distinct paragraphs, the relief sought for, the facts constituting the cause of action, Jurisdiction and the description of the property sufficient to identify and shall be verified at the foot in the manner provided for verification of the plaint in the code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(3) An Interlocutory application, (that is an interim application in any application already instituted) shall be supported by an affidavit and shall bear the same Cause Title as in the application with the addition of the following at the top.

Interlocutory Application No-----of-----200

(4) All applications and interlocutory applications shall be presented in person by the party or parties or any of them or through their legal counsel before, or sent by registered post with acknowledgement due to, the Administrative Officer or Superintendent, authorized by the Chairman at the office of the Tribunal. An Interlocutory application can also be filed before the bench in camp court.

(5) Where an application or other proceeding is presented on behalf of a party by a legal counsel, he shall file a Vakalatnama, duly executed and attested in the manner required in the Civil Rules of practice for the time being in force. Where a legal counsel files the Vakalatnama, it shall not be necessary in interlocutory applications or other connected proceedings pending before the same Tribunal.

(6) Every report sent to and application filed before the Tribunal shall be accompanied by as many true copies thereof as there are respondents in the said report or application as the case may be together with two additional copies. Such copies shall be duly signed by the parties or any of them or their counsel.

Provided that the copies need not be filed in case of report under section 85.

(7) Every application filed before the Tribunal shall be accompanied by as many number of envelopes as there are respondents and they shall be duly stamped for sending a copy of application to each of the respondents by registered post with acknowledgment due.

(8) The applicant shall also file appropriate forms to serve notice on the respondents.

(9) The applicant shall file the documents upon which he intends to rely upon in original and as many copies as there are respondents, with a list duly signed by the applicant or his counsel.

The leave of the Tribunal shall be obtained to file certified/Xerox copies when originals are not available.

[10] The applicant shall pay such fees as prescribed in the schedule of these rules, in the bank in which the Tribunal has account and enclose the pay-in-slip, in case of application under sections 45, 87 and 119 of the Act and also affix the required court fee on vakalatnama as being affixed in civil court. The applicant shall also affix Court fee stamp as prescribed in the schedule on all interlocutory application.

7) PROCEDURE ON PRESENTATION:

(1) On receipt of the report or application, the Administrative Officer or Superintendent, authorized by the Chairman of the Tribunal as the case may be, shall scrutinize the said report or application and on being satisfied with all the requirements, shall place the same before the Chairman and the Chairman shall order for registering the same as "Original Application" (O.A.).

(2) Where the O.A is duly Registered, summons may be issued by the Tribunal to the Respondent(s) along with the copies of the application and documents to the respondent / respondents by registered post with acknowledgement due or by any mode of service as the Tribunal may thinks fit. The applicant shall file another set of application and copy of the documents again, if for any reason, the copy of the application and documents are not served on respondent/respondents.

(3) The Tribunal may order for substituted service by affixture to the house/property etc., of the respondents as per last known address or by publication in a local news paper in case the notice sent by Registered post with Acknowledgement due is not served on the respondent for any reason.

8) APPEARANCE OF RESPONDENT:

- (1) The respondent/respondents shall appear in person or through their counsel on the date fixed for appearance in the Summons and file written Statement of defence.
 - (2) The respondent may also send his written statement by registered post with acknowledgment due to the tribunal and shall send copies thereof to the respondents before the due date.
 - (3) The written statement shall be prepared as in the manner specified in Rule 6 and filed before the Tribunal along with the original documents in support of their case.
 - (4) The respondents shall file written statement of defense as early as possible and under any circumstances, it shall be filed within (3) months from the date of service of summons.
 - (5) The Tribunal shall not grant more than (3) months of time for filing the written statement from the date of service of summons under any circumstances.
 - (6) The respondent in an application or report, in addition to his right of denying the claim of the applicant may plead set off and also set up by way of any counter claim against the claim of the applicant, any right or claim in respect of a cause of action accruing to the respondent either before or after filing of the application but before filing of the written statement.
 - (7) The applicant is at liberty to file a rejoinder to the written statement with the permission of the Tribunal and also a counter to the counter claim, if any, within the time fixed by the Tribunal.
- 9)** The Tribunal may at any stage of the proceedings allow either party to amend their pleadings before the commencement of evidence and add parties before the closure of evidence after hearing both the parties and on being satisfied that there is just and sufficient cause, the Tribunal may award costs payable to the opposite party.
- 10)** The Tribunal may allow the applicant to add legal representatives within 90 [Ninety] days of the date of death of the opposite party on being intimated by the counsel of the legal representatives of such opposite party. When the applicant himself dies, his Legal Representatives must come on record within 90 [Ninety] days of death. The Tribunal can set aside abatement and also condone the delay on sufficient cause being shown, subject to payment of costs ordered if any.

11) DISMISSAL FOR DEFAULT-EXPARTE DECREE:**(1) Where neither party appears, application to be dismissed:**

Where neither party appears when the application is called on for hearing, the Tribunal may make an order that the application be dismissed.

(2) Procedure when only applicant appears:

Where the applicant appears and the respondent does not appear when the application is called on for hearing, then-

If it is proved that the notice was duly served, the Tribunal may make an order that the application be heard ex parte:

(3) On an application, the Tribunal can restore an application dismissed for default or set aside the order setting the respondent ex-parte or set aside the ex-parte order passed in the main application or interlocutory application on sufficient cause being shown, to the satisfaction of the Tribunal after giving an opportunity to the opposite party to oppose the application.

(4) The Tribunal may impose such costs as deemed just and necessary in the circumstances of the matter.

12) FRAMING OF ISSUES:

(1) The Tribunal shall frame and record issues on which the right decision of the case appears to depend.

(2) The Tribunal need not frame an issue where the respondent makes no defense at the 1st hearing of the application/report.

13) RECORDING OF EVIDENCE:

(1) The Tribunal shall record the evidence of the applicant in the first instance subject to presumptions in sections 46, 87, 143 and other provisions of the Act.

(2) The respondents shall commence the evidence after the applicant closes his evidence unless ordered by the Tribunal to commence the evidence in the first instance in view of the presumptions prescribed in the Act.

(3) The Tribunal can get the evidence recorded by writing or taken down by Typist/Computer Operator to its dictation.

14) TRIBUNAL MAY RECALL AND EXAMINE WITNESS:

- (1) The Tribunal may at any stage of the proceeding, recall any witness who has been examined and may put such questions to him as the Tribunal thinks fit.
- (2) On an application filed by either party, the Tribunal may allow a witness to be recalled for further chief examination or further cross examination on sufficient cause being shown and on payment of costs awarded if any.
- (3) The Tribunal may permit each party to lead additional oral or documentary evidence on being satisfied that for sufficient reason, the party could not adduce the evidence earlier.
- (4) The witnesses examined for the applicant shall be given Serial Numbers as PW1, PW2 etc. The witnesses examined for the respondent shall be given the Serial Numbers RW1, RW2 etc.
- (5) The documents filed by the applicant shall be given Serial Numbers as Ex-A1, Ex-A2 etc. The documents filed by Respondent shall be given Serial Numbers as Ex.B1, B2 etc.

15) POWER OF TRIBUNAL TO INSPECT: The Tribunal may at any stage of proceedings inspect any property or thing concerning which any question may arise and where the Tribunal inspects any property or thing it shall, as soon as may be practicable, make a memorandum of relevant facts observed at such inspection and such memorandum shall form a part of the record of the O.A.

16. COMMISSIONS:

Cases in which Tribunal may issue Commission o examine witness: The Tribunal may in any application, issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of any person resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who is fallen sickness or infirmity of any person unable to attend it:

Provided that a commission for examination on interrogatories shall not be issued unless the Tribunal, for reasons to be recorded, thinks it necessary to do so.

Explanation: The Tribunal may, for the purpose of this rule, accept a certificate purporting to be signed by a registered Medical Practitioner as evidence of the sickness or infirmity of any person, without calling the medical practitioner as a witness.

17) COMMISSIONS FOR LOCAL INVESTIGATIONS: In any proceedings pending before it in which the Tribunal deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual net profits, the Tribunal may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Tribunal.

18) FEE FOR COMMISSIONER: The Tribunal shall fix the fee and other charges payable to such Commissioner and also as to which party, has to pay the same.

Provided that, where the State Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Tribunal shall be bound by such rules.

19) SUMMONING OF WITNESSES:

(1) At any stage during the course of any proceedings, the Tribunal may on its own motion or at the request of any party, issue summons to any person to give evidence as a witness or to produce any document in his possession and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

(2) Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or to produce a document shall specify the time and place and the day on which he is required to attend and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document or for both the purposes and any particular document, with the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described with reasonable accuracy.

(3) Whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a proceeding shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons for that purpose and whoever is summoned to produce a document shall either attend to produce it or cause it to be produced at such time and place or cause such document to be sent by registered post with acknowledgment due so as to reach the Tribunal on such date and time.

(4) The summons shall be sent by registered post with acknowledgement due and it shall be deemed to have been duly served when an acknowledgment or refusal thereof has been received. If the Tribunal is satisfied that the person to whom summons is sent; wilfully absents himself from his residence or refuses to receive the summons, it may order that the summons shall be affixed on the front door or other conspicuous place of his usual residence/business. If the person changed his residence, the notice shall be sent to the changed address. If it is not known, a copy of the notice shall be affixed on the front door or other conspicuous place of the last known residence. On such affixture it may declare that there has been sufficient service. The Tribunal may adopt substituted service also.

(5) Where it appears to the Tribunal that a summons under this order should be served by the Tribunal in the same manner as a summons to a respondent the Tribunal shall make over for service all summons to the party applying therefor. The service shall be effected by or on behalf of such party by delivering or tendering to the witness in person a copy thereof signed by the Chairman or such officer as he authorizes in his behalf with the seal of the Tribunal.

(6) Service shall in all cases be made with sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place where his attendance is required.

(7) A person summoned either to give evidence or to produce a document shall along with the summons, be given such batta and travelling allowance at the rates fixed in the Civil Rules of Practice for the time being in force.

(8) Where it is necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the party at whose instance he was summoned may deposit with the Tribunal such sum as is sufficient to defray, the expenses of such detention for such further period and, in default of such deposit, the person summoned may be discharged without being required to give evidence.

(9) Where a witness is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Tribunal or other sufficient cause is shown to the satisfaction of the Tribunal why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Tribunal may, on the application of any party or of the witness at any time after the institution of the proceeding, take the evidence of such witness.

(10) Where such evidence is not taken forthwith, the Tribunal shall fix the next date of hearing at its discretion.

20) PROCEDURE WHERE WITNESS FAILS TO:

COMPLY WITH SUMMONS:

(1) Where a person to whom a summon has been issued either to attend to give evidence or to produce a document, fails to attend or to give evidence or to produce the document in compliance with such summons, the Tribunal-

(a) shall, if the certificate of the serving officer has not been verified by affidavit, or if service of the summons has been effected by a party or his agent, or

(b) may, if the certificate of the serving officer has been so verified, examine on oath the serving officer or the party or his agent, as the case may be, who has effected service, or cause him to be so examined by any Court, touching the service or non-service of the summons.

[2] Where the Tribunal sees reason to believe that such evidence or production is material, and that such person has, without lawful excuse failed to attend or to produce the document in compliance with such summons or has intentionally avoided service, it may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence or to produce the document at a time and place to be named therein: and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door or other conspicuous part of the house/his place of business in which he ordinarily resides or conducts business.

[3] In lieu of or at the time of issuing such proclamation, or at any time afterwards, the Tribunal may, in its discretion, issue a warrant, either with or without bail, for the arrest of such person and may make an order for the attachment of his property to such amount as it thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine of Rs. 500/- which may be imposed as per Rule 21.

21) PROCEDURE IF WITNESS FAILS TO APPEAR :

(1) The Tribunal may, where such person does not appear, or appears but fails to satisfy the Tribunal, impose upon him such fine not exceeding Rupees five hundred as it thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and in the circumstances of the case, and may order his property, or any part thereof, to be attached and sold or, if already attached under the above rule, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that, if the person whose attendance is required pays into Tribunal the costs and fine aforesaid, the Tribunal shall order the property to be released from attachment after taking an undertaking in this regard.

(2) Notwithstanding that the Tribunal has not issued a proclamation nor issued a warrant nor ordered attachment under the above rule, the Tribunal may impose fine after giving notice to such person to show-cause why the fine should not be imposed.

22) PRONOUNCEMENT OF ORDERS:

(1) The Tribunal, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce orders in an open court, either at once, or as soon as practicable and when the order is to be pronounced on some future day, the Tribunal shall fix a day for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their counsel by affixture of a notice in the notice board of the Tribunal 2 days in advance.

Provided that where the order is not pronounced at once, every Endeavour shall be made by the Tribunal to pronounce the orders within thirty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded but, where it is not practicable in exceptional and extraordinary circumstances of the case, the Tribunal shall fix a future day for the pronouncement of orders, and such day shall not ordinarily be a day beyond sixty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded, and due notice of the day so fixed shall be given to the parties or their counsel by affixing a notice in the notice board 2 days in advance.

(2) Both the Chairman and Member should hear the arguments in the application and deliver the order signed by both of them or independently. In case of disagreement the Chairman shall address the Government, who in turn will refer the matter to High Court.

23). CERTIFIED COPIES:

(1) **PERSON ENTITLED TO APPLY FOR COPIES:** Any party to an Original Application shall be entitled to obtain copies of orders made or of any documents exhibited in such an O.A on payment of charges prescribed in the schedule.

(2) Any person who is not a party to the O.A or the Proceedings requiring, copies of judgments or orders made or of any documents exhibited in such O.A or proceedings, may apply to the Tribunal for grant of such copies by duly stamped petition on payment of charges prescribed in the Schedule supported by an affidavit stating the purpose for which the copy is required.

Provided that, in cases of doubt whether, the copy applied for should be furnished or not, the application shall be placed before the Chairman for his decision. If the application is refused by the Chairman, it shall be returned to the applicant with the order of the Chairman endorsed on it.

(3) **APPLICATION FOR CERTIFIED COPIES:** A person entitled to obtain a copy or who has obtained an order of the Tribunal under these rules, may present an application therefor, to the Administrative officer or to the Superintendent, authorized in this behalf, either in person or by his counsel or the latter's authorized clerk or by registered post with acknowledgement due, between the hours of 11.00 AM and 3.30 PM. If the proceeding or document has been sent, to another court/authority, the application may be returned to him, for presentation to the said court/authority.

(4) **NOTICE AS TO DEPOSIT OF COPYING CHARGES:** Everyday a list showing the applications in which the records have been received, the copying charges payable as prescribed in the schedule appended in each case shall be prepared and affixed to the notice board of the Tribunal between the hours of 3.30 PM and 5.00 PM. Such lists shall remain on the board for three clear working days. Application upon which the copying charges being deposited as per schedule, shall be struck off from the list. After the expiry of the period prescribed for the deposit of the copying charges, the list shall be taken down and filed in the record for 12 months and shall then be destroyed.

(5) The applicant may, in his application for a certified copy, apply that the same may be delivered to him through post at a specified address and in such case, the copy shall be forwarded accordingly, and if the applicant so requires, by registered post at his cost.

SEALING AND CERTIFICATE:

(6) All copies furnished by the court shall be certified to be true copies, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Tribunal. The Administrative Officer or the Superintendent authorized by the Chairman, shall initial every alteration, and interlineations in the copy, and shall sign a certificate at the foot thereof that the same is a true copy, and shall also state the number of alterations and interlineations made therein. Endorsements as to dates:

(7) Every copy shall bear an endorsement showing the dates on which:

- (1) the application was made;
- (2) application was returned;
- (3) the application was represented;
- (4) the copying charges were called for;
- (5) the copying charges were deposited;
- (6) the additional copying charges were called for;
- (7) the additional copying charges were deposited;
- (8) the copy was ready, and;
- (9) the copy was delivered.

(8) The copy application (C.A) number shall also be noted on every certified copy.

24) INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS:

(1) Any party to a proceeding pending before the Tribunal desirous of inspecting any record or such proceeding or any other proceeding connected therewith, may apply for permission to inspect such record.

(2) Every application made under the above Rule shall specify the number and date of the proceeding, the purpose for which the inspection is sought, and all the necessary information to identify the record for inspection.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Tribunal to grant or withhold permission for the inspection of all or any part of the record required for inspection.

(4) The inspection of any record shall be made in the presence of an officer authorized in this behalf and a fee of Rs.5/- shall be paid for each document or part thereof, spent on inspection.

(5) Where the proceeding, the record of which is sought to be inspected is not pending and relates to a previous year, a search fee of Rs.100/- shall be paid.

(6) Any person having interest in a proceeding may apply for permission to inspect the record of the proceeding which has been disposed off, whether such person was a party thereto or not. Such applications shall be supported by an affidavit stating how he is interested in the proceeding and specifying the purpose for which the inspection is sought. The provisions of above Rules shall apply to such applications.

25) RETURN OF DOCUMENTS:

(1) Any person, whether a party or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in proceedings before the Tribunal, shall, unless the documents have been impounded, be entitled to receive back the same.

Where the proceeding is one in which the order made is not liable to be questioned by way of an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring the appeal has been elapsed without the appeal being preferred or when the appeal having been preferred has been disposed off:

Provided that a document may be returned at any time earlier than that prescribed by this rule if the person applying therefor delivers to the Tribunal, certified copy to be substituted for the original and undertakes to produce the original if required to do so.

(2) An application for the return of a document shall specify the date and description of the document, the number of the proceeding in which and the date on which it was produced. On the return of a document, a receipt shall be given by the person receiving it.

26) Proceeding before the Tribunal: Every proceeding before the Tribunal shall be deemed to be Judicial proceedings with in the meaning of Sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act 45 of 1860) and the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purpose of Section 195 and chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974).

27) STAFF OF TRIBUNAL: The staff of the Tribunal shall be recruited through Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission or drafted on deputation from the Endowments Department at the request of the Chairman, who shall work under the administrative control of Chairman. The Chairman shall have disciplinary powers over such staff except dismissal. The staff under deputation or drafted, shall continue to work for a period at the pleasure of the Chairman subject to promotional avenues and availability of vacancy in the Tribunal.

28) REGISTERS TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE TRIBUNAL:

- 1) O.A Register
- 2) I.A. Register
- 3) Stamp Register
- 4) Cash Register Cash Received by Deposits in Bank
- 5) C.A. Register
- 6) Inspection of Document Register
- 7) Return of Document Register
- 8) Appointment of Commissioner Register
- 9) Appointment of Receiver Register
- 10) Attendance Register
- 11) Leave Register
- 12) Other Registers as instructed by the Chairman from time to time

SCHEDULE**[Rule 6 [10]]**

The following fee shall be payable on all the applications:

Sl.No.	Particulars	Fee
01.	Original Application filed by person having interest U/s. 2(18), and Executive Authorities of the Institutions or Endowments	Rs. 50/-
02.	Interlocutory Application filed by an Individual	Rs. 25/-
03.	Copy application	Rs. 5/-
04.	Copying charges	Rs.3/-per page
05.	Vakalat as per Civil Courts	As per civil Rule of practice

K.V. RAMANA CHARY,

Principal Secretary to Government.

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